AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING BOWERY THEATRE Bowery-Pizarno-Myspeni

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-ARRE BLAKE-MIBLO'S, Broadway-Sweeterarts and Wives-Crim

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-IRMLAND AS IT

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-As You LIKE IT-BT. CHARLES THRATER, Bowery-Afternoon-Bursy

MUNNY-LADIES' RIGHTS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM- Afternoon-King's GARDENER
RAYMOND AND AGNES. Evening-MARRIED LUTZ. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE 472 Broadway—Steiopian Mildoine by Guenery's Opera Troupe.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-GEORANA, 886 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS. STUYVESANT INSTITUTE-SEDGWICK'S CROTCHET

New York, Sunday, June 12, 1853.

By reference to our despatches from Albany, it will be seen that the Canal Conference Committee are reported to have finally adjusted their difficulties, and upon such terms as will, no doubt, meet the ap. proval of not only both branches of the Legislature but the great majority of the people. The basis of this agreement is understood to be simply that the canals shall be enlarged from their own resources and not from taxation, and that the odieus con tracts of 1851 shall be repudiated. The means are to be furnished by borrowing nine millions of dollars upon the strength of the revenues; also an additional loan of a million and a half to pay off the revenue certificates. The work is en to the lowest bidders, and to be completed to four years. This arrangement appears to be the most judicious that could have been effected under the circumstances. The three prominent features for which we have all along contended have been recognized, and we shall watch its progress in the two houses with considerable anxiety. The committee's report will doubtless be presented to morrow

No business of importance was transacted in either branch of our State Legislature yesterday. The two houses were in session but a short time, and at half-past one in the afternoon there was a general scattering of the members, some going home, and others upon pleasure excursions, with the intention of enjoying themselves to the utmost till to-morrow morning. Truly, our law makers this year are determined to take things easily, let their constituents say what they may. Well, having given us a very fair city charter, and defined the functions of our aldermen to be of a purely legislative and not judicial character, they are probably entitled to some recreation. Now let us see what influence the Sabbath will to-day have upon their feelings, so far as relates to the canal question and the enaction of a law for the better preservation of life on railroads

Dates from Havana to the 8th inst., state that there was no political news of importance affoat Not a word is said about the progress of the slave trade in our despatch. Heavy rains had occurred, and the yellow fever was still raging. The small pox was prevalent at Matanzas.

Our special Washington correspondent writes that the gentleman who was delegated to ascertain the best location for the Assay Office, in this city has made his report, from which it appears that neither the Custom House, Exchange or Bonded Warehouse will do, as it is doubtful whether any of those build ings can furnish the necessary room. However, no thing has yet been decided upon respecting the matter. Collector Bronson, it is asserted, has not, up to this time, sent a single nomination of any kind to the Treasury Department, notwithstanding that nearly every other collection district has made a clean their places. The Judge has probably found as much difficulty in settling the strong claims of rival con testants for the spoils to be parcelled out by him as did the administration in deciding the question as to who should be our Collector—hence the delay.

Gen. Villamil, the new Charge des Affaires from Ecuador, presented his credentials to the President on Friday last.

It appears that a much larger number of person was killed and wounded during the terrible Gavazzi riot at Montreal last Thursday night, than was at first reported. According to the latest despatch, ten w twelve were either slain outright or mortally hurt, and about fifty others were more or less injured mong the names of the victims, we observe that me inoffensive people were assassinated, both before lafter the conflict at the church, while peacefully ding their way through the streets. Indeed ral attempts at outrage upon solitary way were made on Friday night, and one t was killed, although the streets were ed by flying artillery until daylight yesmorning. These repeated outrages have terday the citizens to the necessity of exer aroused he atmost vigilance; and, if possible cising t ement yesterday was more intense than the excit a large meeting of the inhabitants on ever. At ey passed resolutions requesting Father Friday, the anish his course of lectures, commending forces for their endeavors to preserve the police at condemning the Mayor for his ineffi order, &c., b eglect to properly perform the duties ciency and n 'ather Gavazzi left Montreal yesterday of his office. 1 oute to this city, where he promises morning, en to hold forth the evening at the Stuyvesant Institute.

al of the steamship Texas, at New By the arriv. Orleans, we are enabled to lay before our readers a telegraphic sync psis of news from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. Opposi tion to the arbitrary and unwhole some policy of S. unta Anna was beginning to manitest itself in vario us parts of the country, and in one instance it ap pears to have been openly set at design oc. The Die tator having revived an old de cree, with the spec ial view of annoying American tre vallers, the Govern or of Acapulco issued a counter pro uhanation; advising the inhabitants of his district to p. wano attention to the obnoxious edict whatever. The www tarif, which is higher than even that of 1845. 't was also thought would prove very unsatisfactory. A band of robbers lately entered the town of Lagos, and, after libera ing all the prisoners, carried off p toperty to the value of thirty or forty thou sand dollar to. All this looks anything else than be stability of Santa Anna's government bright for t.

Ceneral A amonte, the new Minister from Mexico to this country, arrived in New Orleans yesterday, and will leave for Washington to-morrow. It is probable that w * shall now soon have an opportunity of ascertain by how the Mesilla Valley affair is likely to be settled.

Accounts from Ba Charet, coast of Africa, to the 10th of May, announce that saveral slavers had recently been captured by the Eritish cruisers, but that cargoes of negroes were occasionally run off under the Spanis,'s and Brazilian flags

We have given in another part of to-day's paper, a synopsis of the news from Utah, which wal no doubt be extensively read. Brigham Young, the chief apostle of the Mormons and spiritual wifery, made a speech at the Temple, at San't Lake city, in which he ated a dream wherein he to id the apostates that be would "unjoint their necks." Elder Prutt, whose ech we publish to-day, continues he subject; and with the Mormons a dream of the Prophet is a

revelation, and a revelation a law, the apo doubtless are in great bodily fear. These apo are called "Gladdonites," and have recently dissented from the spiritual wife system. This sect is said to be on the increase. Brigham has prohibited emigration to California from his dominions.

One hundred and thirty-nine of the rescued pas

sengers of the wrecked ship William and Mary are reported to have arrived in New Orleans, in a perfectly destitute condition. Three vessels were struck by lightning, during

thunder storm, at New Orleans, last Friday. Captain Crafts, of the schooner Advance, has been ndicted at Norfolk, for being engaged in the slave trade. Several persons were yesterday severely injured

by the giving way of a portion of the Albany and Northern Railway bridge near Waterford. One account declares that a number were killed. The trial of Cant. Molony, for the murder of a sea man named Emanuel, on the ship Roscius, termi

nated vesterday in a verdict of acquittal. Judge Boswell yesterday proposed to render 1 is decision in the Williamsburg milinery of ase, which has created so much sensation in that city during the past week. He declared that the pf antiff Ellen Sandison, was not a trespasser upon t' ne pre mises of Mrs. Boyd; that Mr. Boyd, in eject ag her used more force than was necessary, and d consequently was guilty of assault and battery, for which he is fined. Before concluding, the Judge , was interrupted by counsel for defence, who wish sed to put in affidavits in mitigation. Counsel for the prosecution stated that if this were allowed, he she ould also claim the privilege of introducing important testimony which had come to his knowledge s ince the close of the testimony, which would make the case far more aggravated and inhuman. Un der these circum stances, the Judge postponed b'is decision till Tues

day afternoon. The City Inspector's report for the past week represents the number of deaths at 320, which is an ncrease of ten on the previous week. Of these, forty-nine were caused by consumption, twenty-one by convuisions, twelve by debility, four by delirium tremens, ten by diarrhoen, fifteen by dropsy in the head, twenty by inflammation of the lungs, and sixteen by marasmus. The mortality among children under ten years of age exceeded that of any week for several months past, the deaths numbering 187.

The screw steamshsp City of Manchester sailed from Philadelphia at noon yesterday, for Liverpool, with one hundred and sixty-two passengers and

We learn from Sandy Hook that the steamship flinois, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., crossed the bar at half-past seven o'clock last evening, but up to the hour of going to press we had not heard of her arrival at the dock. She brings the California mails of the 16th ult., and \$1,600,000 in gold dust.

No tidings of the Pacific, with four days' later advices from Liverpool, have yet been received. She has, doubtless, been detained by the intense foge which have prevailed during the last few nights.

The British Policy in Cuba-New Negro Empire on Our Coast.

Will the administration at Washington answer one question to the Cuban people, at this perilous moment when England threatens to extinguish them from amid the white nation of the earth, and to leave the place of the central gem of the American circle of States. blot on the map of American progress? The question is simple, pressing, vital, and must be answered. It must be answered promptly and definitely by the United States, for even the error of obstinate silence will be in itself a sufficient and fatal answer.

Does the democracy of the Union concede to England the right to subjugate Cuba to the negroes?

This is the grand, the inevitable question of 1853; and even the silence of this government for a year will be an affirmative, destructive to white nationality in Cuba. The government owes it to its own declared views on the sanctity of American interests from European dictation, to break this silent verdict of death If there is in the vista of human foresight a period in which the oracular "henceforth resistance to foreign encroachment." shall take its point of beginning it would seem to be called for at a moment when England claims the right to control the destinies of Cuba, in its closest and most eventful domestic relations. We ask the administration to examine her conduct and pretensions, and then make answer to the question propounded.

England made certain treaties with Spain for the suppression of the slave trade; and. under cover of this treaty, Spain has introduced nearly half a million of savage Africans into the island of Cuba, under the term of emancipados. England has aided and abetted and still continues to aid and abet, the introduction of this dangerous foreign element into the very portals of the Union. Will it be said that if the ame number of British soldiers were, under any pretext whatever, introduced into Cuba. the United States would see it with indifference?

Yet, by treaty with Spain, and by an assumption which our government has been very remiss in acquiescing in, England claims the guardianship of these African barbarians; and is at this moment openly and urgently pressing upon Spain to give over Cuba to their sway, under the color of that plausible deceit-free, instant and universal equality. The laws of Cuba provide for the emancipation of these Africans long before they will be prepared to govern themselves; and, therefore, this haste of England to come on our side of the Atlantic, and wreck Cuba by this abrupt and disastrous change, is the more overt and criminal. It is without excuse in its attack on the domestic integrity and independence of an American people. Cuba is our sister and friend. entwined in the well being of all the American States with adamantine bonds, of geographical, commercial, and political kindred. Cuba may cease to-morrow to be a vassal of Spain; but no vicissitude of human policy can tear her from her home in the bosom of our double continent, where the hand of the Almighty anchored her, to keep eternal watch and ward over the approaches to our Southern seas and isthmus highways. The statesmen of the past had the wise courage to declare that this priceless key of the Gulf should not be seized by Europe, to become a thorn in the side of the growing Union. Is it not still more antagonistic to the national interest that it should be African? If the uncivilized negro from the SlaveCoast is more alien to American interest than the European colonistif the multiplication of Haytien Empires on our border is more distasteful than Canada or Texasthe threatened Africanization of Cuba is a more dangerous infringement of the American declaration against foreign encroachment than any circumstance which has occurred during this

If this do not justify distinct explanations with England and Spain, we are forced to con clude that the much promised "henceforth" of American protection has receded far into the

distant and invisible future. If the systematic creation of an African State. under the broadest ostentation of an official British protectorate, at the most delicate and dominating point of our entire coast, be not a

ministration at Washin gton to define what is to be understood by the term.

Is not the army of African savages which England and Spain he .ve managed to lodge within three or four da 'ssteam of a coast range of two thousand mile, ready to be cast in a desolating flood on an', of our unprotected towns, from Chesapeake, Bay to the Bravo river, and which they are constantly re-enforcing with fresh recruits from Africa. and which England avows it is her plan to encourage, in one form or other—is not all this a threat and an injury to American interests? When a rival pov er prepares a missile like this to launch into tb e bosom of another nation, it does not ask hat becomes of the fragment of the shell. It it explodes with sufficient force and carries a wide destruction around, it has done its workit has paid for itself, and may be forgotten. But where is the wisdom of the people who suffer such implements of mischief to gather around their hearth stones?

These African importations are formally under the protection of England, and every thousand that she helps to plant in Cuba is another regiment at her disposal; and if this steady formation of an alien and hostile force on our borders is not a dangerous and unwarrantable foreign interference, it is difficult to imagine that any thing can be, short of a direct and downright war on our coasts and commerce.

The chief magistrate of the Union declared on taking the reins of State-and the whole nation endorsed it with enthusiasm-that the propagation of foreign colonies on the borders of the Union was "inadmissible." Can there be any foreign settlement so opposed in every sense to the peace and well being of the American confederation, as a colony of uncivilized blacks, near to us, strong in number, and fostered by a great maritime power, such as that which, through our neglect. England may, at any hour she wills, present to us in central, commanding Africantzed Cuba?

England has proffered the issue in announce ing her policy of African importation and preponderance in the West Indies; and now the administration of the United States is appealed to and asked to disdain the evasion of silence and come forth in the manly truth of a yes or no to these grave anti-American assumptions.

SALE OF MOUNT VERNON.-It is reported from Washington that the present proprietor of the estate of Mount Vernon, (once the home and now the resting place of the father of his country,) has been negotiating with some private individuals for the sale of the said estate; and that he has agreed to surrender it for the sum of \$200,000, subject, however, to the condition that Congress is first to have the refusal of this invaluable national property, and that an application is to be made to that effect. If Congress refuses to buy it, as they have heretofore refused, then we presume the Mount Vernon house, and the hallowed grounds around it. including the tomb of Washington, and the graves of several other members of the family, will be transferred to a private company. This home estate, we believe, as it now stands, embraces not more, perhaps less, than one hundred and fifty acres of pretty well worn-out land; and the mansion and the former neat and tastefully arranged out-buildings, including the "negro quarters," are going rapidly to decay.

A private company, therefore, in purchasing Mount Vernon, would not buy it with the expectation or intention of any profits from the farm, upon an investment of \$200.000. They must buy it, as Barnum bought the Feeje mermaid and the woolly horse, to make an exhibition of it, at so much per ticket. And they would probably establish ice-cream saloons and drinking establishments, and billiard rooms, and ten-pin alleys, upon the premises. And with these acquisitions, and a cheap steamboat running regularly to Alexandria and Washington, the sacred acres would soon be reduced to a holiday rendezvous for all the loafers and ruffians of the original District of Columbia. Hard, indeed, must be the necessities of the present proprietor of Mount Vernon when he can contemplate the possibility of such unwashed barbarism and revolting desecration without shuddering.

But the very fact that Mr. Curtis proposes first to apply yet once more to Congress. shows that he appreciates his responsibility to the American people. And there can be no duty so plain as this which devolves upon Congress, to buy the estate at two hundred or three hundred thousand dollars, without delay. Buy it, in God's name-buy it at any cost and save that house and its appendanges, and those venerable trees about the house and on the kirt of the hill, and that solemn, awe-inspiring tomb, and those honored graves around it, from the unwashed Goths and Vandals of these latter days.

Mr. Curtis, like his predecessors in occupation of Mount Vernon, since the death of the illustrious chief of the family. has been at a constant expense on account of his numerous visiters from all parts of the country, and all parts of the world. His time has been taken up in the duties of hospitality; and his remnant of the estate being small, and the land poor, he is necessarily not as rich as Crossus. Something of indemnity is due to him from Congress. independently of the paramount duty to the government, of buying the property, and of holding it sacred against all sacrilegious invasions or violations, for evermore.

The reservation of Mr. Curtis, in this view, we trust, will save Mount Vernon to the country, as the common property of the whole American people; for we believe that if the hardships to which he has been, and continues to be, subjected for the public accommodation. are laid before Congress, they will not have the meanness to chaffer about a few dollars and cents, more or less. Better have the shades of Mount Vernon, made an asylum for the disabled and superannuated old soldiers of the army. than permit them, through hard necessity, to be transferred to hucksters who would speculate upon the very bones of Washington, and change his former beautiful home into a common drinking establishment. We trust that one of the first acts of Congress will be to secure Mount Vernon.

PROTECTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS-A Good Example.-There is an existing law in the State of Illinois which provides that railroad companies shall pay five thousand dollars for every life lest on a train of cars, through the carelessness or recklessness of the company or their agents. This appears to us a wise and humane statute, and so perfectly simple as a guarantee for the safety of railroad passengersso entirely free from the shadow of an objection-so imperiously demanded as a matter o justice to the travelling public-so plainly suggested as a measure of policy to all parties conforeign encroachment, we would pray the ad- cerned—the people, the State, and our rail- the great American novellat, Fundance Cooper, has been

road corporations—that it is surprising to us that no man thus far in our Legislature has been manly enough to make this measure his particular bill, urging it forward, from day to day, till established as a law of the land. Does every man in both houses at Albany stand in awe of our railroad companies? Does Mr. Vanderbilt does Mr. Taylor? does Mr. Cooley? Is there not some man among them willing and bold enough to lead the way in securing some indemnity to the widew and orphans whose protector and provider of life's necessities may be slain through the cupidity of a railroad company, or from the reckless stupidity of an incompetent engineer? New York, more, perhaps, than any other State in the Union, stands in need of the wholesome law of Illinois. Can we or can we not rely upon Mr. Cooley?

DIPLOMATIC REFORMS-PRETTY GOOD FOR THE PREMIER.-We learn with pleasure from our Washington correspondent, that Secretary Marcy has taken in hand the reformation of divers abuses which have so Jong existed in our diplomatic and consular service. Americans travelling abroad have often been shocked to witness the employment of foreigners in many of our European legations, and in the United States consular offices almost everywhere. Governor Marcy has corrected this abuse by directing that hereafter none but Americans are to be entrusted with diplomatic and consular secrets and archives.

Hereafter, it is said our foreign ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the accommodation of American citizens. Hereafter American passports are to be vised gratis by the minister, in all places where one resides. This will be found an important reform, in Rome and Naples particularly, and in some other cities. The new Secretary has abolished consular and diplomatic uniforms, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. We wish we could add that ministers and consuls were required to remain at their posts, except on leave of absence. The Secretary of State has, however, for the present, done enough to show his determination to correct all abuses as they come to his knowledge. This augurs well. So far so good. Next we shall expect to hear of something clever concerning Mexico. Will there be war? That is the ques-

GENERAL QUATTLEBAUM RESIGNED-PEACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- Gen. Paul Quattlebaum, the leading military secessionist of South Carolina, has resigned his commission as a Brigadier General of the military forces of the State, as will be seen from his patriotic letter, which we publish to-day. We now feel easy-perfectly easy-concerning South Carolina. She has submitted to stay in the Union, and to devote her energies henceforward to the arts of peace. and Gen. Quattlebaum's "occupation 's gone.'

"Farewell the plumed troop and the big wars Which make ambition virtue." But two short years ago, the whole of the Palmetto State, from the swamps of the seaboard to the mountains-though not so much in the mountains as among the swamps-was in a blaze of war. Secession conventions, the organization and drilling of troops, military encampments, armories, and appropriations for artillery and munitions of war, were the order of the day. Then Gen. Quattlebaum rode about upon his charger, "armed cap-à-pie." What a change! The clamor for war has been superseded by railroad meetings and the great Memphis practical business convention. And Gen. Quattlebaum has resigned! And may he never be called upon again to draw his warlike sword for battle except against the common enemy of the whole country! Vive Gen. Quattlebaum!

The delightful weather which we have been enjoying for some time past, has produced a very active and genera move among the fashionable and pleasure seeking people of this metropolis, in the direction of the various watering places and summer resorts. Notwithstanding the attri tion which the New York Crystal Palace might be sup posed to exercise in concentrating fashion in this city, and notwithstanding the unprecedented rush to Europe which we have commented on recently, there appears be every indication that the springs and mountains, and lakes and waterfalls—the points of natural attraction throughout the country-will be more than usually crowd ed with visiters this season. Our columns for some days past have contained advertisements and communication from the various satering places and mountain retreats from among which our readers will be able to select point of visit most congenial to their several tastes. We als give to day interesting letters from our correspondents at Lake Winnipisseoge, in New Hampshire, and Owego, New York, together with notices from local papers, of hotels and boarding houses. The article on the Sarator town, coes not contain anything of the principal hotels. such as the United States, Congress Springs, &c , but nerely describes the less expensive class of houses. The others were partially mentioned.

There is one point on which we should not fail to give our travelling friends some information. We have seen some of the guide books of various regions, which profess to direct the reader to the principal hotels at the various places, and we find that, in the majority of cases, it is but the inferior houses which are thus puffed off. The guide to Ningara, for instance, published this year, avoids all mention of the International Hotel, one of the most mag sificent houses in the country; and the United States Railroad Guide for June, 1863, gives for this metropolis only three principal hotels, of which neither the Metropo litan nor the St Nicholas form one. In other respec they are as little to be depended on-the fare from New York to Albany, on the Harlem Railroad, being for instance, set down in the last named publication at some \$2 30, while, in reality, it is but \$1.

Niagara contains some half dozen hotels-the International, Cataract, the Clifton, &c. The latter is on the Canadian side, and would be one of the most eligible in the place, were it not for the very deficient service of the ferry across the Niagara river. All we have mentioned will, however, be found well managed, and excellent

We have recently enumerated the principal hotels of Saratoga, and give to-day, as we have remarked, a list of the minor houses. It is to be hoped, however, that we may not have the same cause of complaint against thes fashionable hotels, of keeping their guests down to starvation point, that we had last year. If they cannot properly accommodate all their guests in the dining hall at the one time, let arrangements be made for a second dinner, and thus preclude the absolute necessity of bribing the waiters to attend to the wants of the hungry.

The interesting letters which we have recently publis from our correspondent at Lebanon, leave nothing to be said in favor of those very healthful and delightful

Those who make the tour from Niagara to Toronto, and down the Ontario and St Lawrence to Montreal, and thence go to Lake George, would do well to spend some time in that beautiful locality, with which so many his torical reminiscences are connected. A fine large hotel has been recently erected on the east shore of the lake. This is the United States Hotel, kept by Messrs. Crosby & Karvin, the latter one of the well known and much admired proprietors of the United States Hotel at Saratoga Sherzill's Lake House, at the head of Lake George, is a long established and popular house. The steamer John Jay plies daily between these houses and Ticonderous. in connection with the Lake Champlain steamboats for

The White Mountains will, as usual, attract immense crowds of visiters. Every comfort and accommodation are provided by the hosts in that locality.

At Cooperstown, in Otsego county, the late residence of

fitted out as a summer retreat, by Mr. Stoddard, recent ly of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimers. There are great at-tractions in this picturesque locality. The White Lake, in Sullivan county, New York, may

e very pleasantly visited, by putting up at Wooldrid Hetel. Visiters to the Paranac Lakes can stay at the Ausable House, in Keenesville; and at Newburg the Powelton House will be found a fashionable and comfortable abode We may say the same of the Neptune Heuse, New Ro

course, put up at Cozzens' Hotel. The various watering places on Long Island are am the most delightful of all we have enumerated. First among them is the Hamilton House, at Fort Hamilton Then there are the Pavilion Hotel, at Glencove; the Pa vilion Hotel, at Rockaway; that at Bath; and over on Coney Island, the Oceanic House, kept by Charles M

mavellers visiting the great chain of Northwestern akes—the Erie, Huron, Superior and Michigan—ear do better than spend some days at Detroit, where the may calculate on receiving every attention at the Biddl

We have necessarily omitted to mention a great many other points of interest, which omission we may supply on a future occasion; but we think the foregoing will be interesting and useful to such of our readers as are me ditating summer trips through the country.

Our City Police-Increase of Salary. The members of the police department have presented a petition to the Common Council, asking for an increase f pay, which was duly accepted, and referred to the ap-

ropriate committee to report thereon.

When this petition was first presented, we were dis posed to believe that the policemen were already receiving a reasonable compensation for their services, but, on nvestigating the matter, taking into consideration the increased price of provisions and house rent, to-gether with the ardsous duty they have to perform, it will be but justice for the Common Council to take favorable notice of their application, and award them some pecuniary relief. We have taken the pains to ascertain the actual duty required to be performed by policemen,

during forty eight hours.

On patrol duty, from sunrise to eight o'clock A M.; on duty as a reserve, in the station house, from nine A.M. to twelve o'clock; patrol, from one o'clock P.M. to sunset; from eight to twelve M., as a reserve, in the station house; from twelve o'clock M. to sunrise, on patrol. At sunrise they are relieved on post, and after returning to the station house and answering to their names at roll call, they are permitted to go to their respective homes until sundown; but this cessation from duty is generally interrupted by fires, riots or some other sudden emergency. In all such cases they are obliged to re-port themselves at the station house. At sunset, they go on patrol duty until 12 o'clock M., and remain as a reserve at the station house until sunrise, when they sgain go on patrol, and thus pursue the above have one night in three weeks allowed them to remain home with their families; but even that is subject to the same contingencies as above stated, as they are liable to be called up at any hour, the Mayor considering police-

men to be always on duty.

Again: A policeman, on an average, during the night, has under his charge some three hundred stores and dwellings, all of which he is expected to watch and pretect. Now, it is evident that for such a responsible position the citizens want good, reliable menof temperate habits, but of sound moral character, pos sessing the unlimited confidence of the public; and in order to secure the services of such men, the salary must be made an object to induce men of respectability and character to accept the office. And how insignificant does an increase of a few thousand dollars appear to this great city, compared with that feeling of safety naturally

to be feit by the community, were all the members of police composed of such men as we have alluded to!

And while we are willing to acknowledge that there are many good and efficient men already connected with the department—men who are in every way worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens—there are some, we must confess, who are wholly unfit for the duties devolved upon a policeman, and who, from a variety of circumstances, have not the respect or confidence of those whose interests are, for the time being, entrusted to their care. But this evil can, and will be hereafter, rectified, as the ordeal through which all new applicants have to pass, added to which the rigid enforcement of discipline now maintained in the department, will no doubt in future meet the expec-

For our own part, we say, give us good and capable men put none into office unless they are physically and mor ally qualified to discharge the duties, and then pay them a salary whereby they can support themselves and families in a comfortable manner, holding them at all times to a rigid accountability for the faithful discharge of their duty; applying always, in every case of dereliction of duty, prompt punishment.
One of the reasons assigned by the petitioners for ask-

ing an increase of salary, is the high prices of previsions, and the exorbitant amount they have to pay for house rent. Now it is conceded by all that it requires at least one-third more port a family in this city at the present time that t did six or seven years ago, which circumstance certainly comes reasonably under consideration. Be sides, the policeman is exposed to all weather, and consequently fequires a greater quantity of clothing; they are also subject to have their clothing destroyed by attending at fires and by attacks made on them by ruf-

fians and drunken rowdles.

The very nature of a policeman's duty exposes his life and limb, coming in contact with the midnight burglar or the prowling desperado. Several of the policemen have already lost their lives in the discharge of their duty; others, again, are disabled, perhaps for life, from the same cause. Taking into consideration the small number of police

men (say 350) on actual duty at one time, during the night, each patrolman having to guard some eight or ten blocks, it is a wonder that our great metropolis is protected as well as we find it to be. It is to be hoped that the committee to whom the peti

tion was referred will look favorably into the applicaas by doing justice to the policemen they will be affording that protection to the community so much needed.

The British Frigate Leander.

The officers and men of the Leander were busily en gaged during yesterday in putting their vessel into many of our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing her as she should be seen.

to be able to come ashore yesterday, when he visited the Clarendon Hotel, previous to his occupying, with his family, the apartments which he has engaged there.

His Lordship, by letters from England, secured the us of five bedrooms and two parlors, at the Clarendon for as lorg as he may remain in New York, and we believe tha he expressed himself pleased with the manner in which they were arranged, as regarded comfort and conve-

None of the officers came on shore yesterday as all were busily engaged in the discharge of their duty, nor did any person from the land visit the Lander, excep those who had very particular business.

Army Intelligence

Major Sherman's company of Light Artillery arrived here yesterday afternoon from Newport, R. I., on its way to Minnesota territory via the lakes. The battery i on its way via New Orleans. This battery distinguished itself at Fort Brown, Texas, at Monterey, and Buens Vista in the Mexican war. The object of the adminis tration, in sending the light artillery to the Western fron tier, is yet unknown. One company of light artillery has recently been ordered to Fort Washington, on the western orders of Arkansas, and another on the Rio Grande

The officers accompanying the troops now on their way o Minnesota territory, are :-

The battery is to receive its horses from St. Louis and lowa. It will leave here this afternoon.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Fire—On Saturday morning about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Ruxton & Matthews on State street, near Boerum, which was totally destroyed, together with several creets of tools belonging to the journeymen, the staircase frames for thir teen buildings, and a large quantity of mahozany plank, which had been purchased a few days previous. The total loss amounts to \$1 200—not insared. The sames next communicated with three frame homes, respectively eccupied by Felix Muldrow, Andrew Belton and Mitchael Farley, and soon burned them to the ground. The spread of the fire was no rapid that very little of the furniture could be saved. The combined losses of the tenants amount to about \$600—insured to the extent of \$450 in various offices. The buildings were not of much value. It is supposed that the fire was the work of design. Brooklyn City Intelligence.

FOUND DROWNED—Coroner Rail was called yesterday morning, to hold an inquest upon the body of a mun found at Red Hook Point. It is supposed to be the body of Fatrick Bays, who was drowned in Stryker's Bay, a few days since, while bathing. Verdict—Found drowned.

Unknown Man Found Drownen.—Yesterday, Go O'Donnell held an inquest at the foot of Twenty-street, Eastriver, on the body of an unknown man, floating in the river. The deceased appeared to be lostly-sive years of age, with black hair and short whirkers. The body was without a coat, and dress lark green pants, light cotton vest, coarse shoes, ted finnel undershirt. A verdict was rendered of by drowning.

Thirty barrels and one keg of liquer were seized in Hallowell, Me., on Thursday last.

Chestertown, Md.—R.C. W., from the above named place will be happy to see T. S. W. at the Aster Ex-change, from 10 to 2 to-day.

The British Frigate Leander, now lying off the Battery, is attracting the attention of thousands. The reliement at the Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway, has been consequently running ligh, but has been could down by the quiet order of the place, combined with the recellent ine cream and other refreshments, usually found there. "Come down."

"Go it While you're Toung," and in going, go to Thompson's, 501 Broadway, for your daguerrectypes, for you will be certain to get them both good and sheap there. J. W. THOMPSON, Daguerram Artist, 501 Broadway.

You Can't Lose your Hat if you have your Breeze in it.—RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham street, opposite Chambers street, are the only hatters in the United States that can put your danguerreetype in your hat as they have applied for a patent for this invention, and they have put werey customer's likeness in his hat free of charge. A word to the wise.

The Anti-Bible Convention -We turn from Asso Anni-Marke Convention — We turn it the contemplation of the atheistical fanatics who a nouncing the Bible, at Hartford, to the peaceful and rably conducted establishment of THOMAS SMITH, No. 102 Fulton street, where the best associated to finded clothing in the city may be found, and at very reable terms.

The De Witt Clinton Statue Attracts the attention of lovers of the fine arts, so does Williams that of gentlemen of taste and fashion. Some question the correctness of the former, but no man hesitates to acknowledge the correct proportion, elegance of form, grose and ease of WILLIAMS hat, 156 Fulton street, second door from Broad-

If all Shapes were althe Shirt making would be a very simple affair. The great art is to fit all shapes. GREEN'S system of measurement secures this object. He recognises no such thing in nature as "a bad form to fit." His plan as practised at Nb. 1 Astor House, embraces all varieties of figure, and the first missit from his establishment is yet to come.

Window Shades —Best Assortment in the world, at KELTY & FURGISON'S. Nes. 20% Broadway and 64 Reads street. Besiers supplied from first hands. Rades warranted to stand any ollimate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, shurch, and other large slades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style. world's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, No. 421 Broadway, for the sale of boots, shoes and galters, comprising the largest assortment ever-fiered, at fifty per east below the usual retail price. Please call and examine for yearrelyes at JONES 421 Broadway. Manufactory and wholesale department, fourth story.

Crystal Palace.—Such Myrtads will Congregate at the Crystal Palace during the fair, that those having public exhibitions, and places of refreshment opposite; the Palace, will make a golden harvest.

Lace and Muslin Curtains at Reduced prices.—The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FER-GUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Sters, No. 229 Broad-way, one door above Reads street.

Opening of Goldsmith's Academy of Per manship, in the new building. No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin street. The subscriber will epen his new rooms to the public on Monday, June 13, from 12 to 5 celook for 1sedies, and from 6 to 10 c clock P. M. for gentlemen. N. B.—New pupils will be received on Wednesday, 15th inst.

OLIVER H. GOLDSMITH.

Dofinnee Salamander Safes, Gayler's Pa-less.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sele manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Sofin's Imperetrable Defines Locks, the best safes and locks combined in the world. Depat No. 192 Pearl street, one doer bolow Maiden lane, formerly No. 90 John street.

Mourning Goods.—Are you in Want of mourning goods of any description? If so, call at BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S popular new meuraing store, 501 Broadway, and you cannot fail to get saited.

To Manufacturers of Shirts and Collars.—
A swing machine to stitch fine linen perfectly must be exceedingly nice and accurate in all its adjustments. The machines heretofore recommended for sewing linen have failed in this; and being defective in principle, always must fail. Singer's improved licen-stitching machines only will do perfect work. Call and examine them and their work at the office, No. 323 Broadway.

I. M. SINGER & CO.

"She's very lovely—her face and figure give delight— But don't you think there's something about her feet not right." The maiden overheard the words—as she in the paper looks, A smile lighted up her eye, for she read the notice there of Brooks. And when next time he met her, his face with joy grew

For he saw she was improved—her feet were then all right; And now she is his happy wife, and when they exchange soft Ah! little thinks that envied man how much he ewes to-Brooks.

E. A. BROOKS, Premier Cordwainer, 575 Breadway and 180 Fulton street.

The Vineyards in Portugal and Spain.—
Recent arrivals give rather an unfavorable account of the
vine in the south of Europe this year. Therefore, you should
lay in a steek at once; and we recommend PETERS &
CHAMBERS, at 500 Broadway, as the most reliable house
for a genulae pure article in the way of wines, brandles,
testre, de.

William Dibblec, the well known Ladies' hair dresser and wig maker, of 427 Broadway, has opened a new store at No. 94 Spring street under the St. Nicholas Botel, one door from Broadway. Mr. Dibblec has spared no expense in furnishing his rooms to meet the demands of his patrons, the ladies. His new store being just off of Broadway, is quiet and retired. It has a private entranse from the St. Nicholas Hotel, and is under his immediate supervision. His old store will be conducted for the future by Mrs. Dibblec. Every article appertaining to a lady's tollet can be found at either store.

if Jones's Italian Soap, at 2s., is proved inferior to when sold for 4s. It cures eruptions, freekles, sunburn, tan, morphew; makes yellow, sallow, dark, coarse skins white, fine and clear. His Coral Hair Restorative forces hair to grow dark, stops it falling, dresses it. &c., price 2s. now. Lilly White, 1s. Depot is removed to 6l, mind 6l, Walker street.

The Dye of Dyes is Lafont's Solution of Jet.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exesption erreservation, the very best everinvented. Beware of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Gonrand's Medicated Seap, for euring pumples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Ponere Subtile uprects hair from any part of the best. Liquid Rouge, Liq White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

I'll make your Whiskers Grow-Aye, and

Steer Clear of Bad Hair Dyes.—Now Lafont's solution of jet, price only 4s., dyes light, white, red, or gray hair, a light and dark brown and jet black, as desired; leaves the hair soft and silky. His W. I. soap root makes the teeth white, breath sweet, and cleanses the foulest tongue or throat. Price only 2s. These are the finest things made. Get them at the depot—61—mind 61—Walker street.

Wig Factory is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park fountain. Batchelor's well-carned fame is a suffi-cient guarantes to all who patronise him, that their wants can be better supplied by him than at any other establish-ment in the world.

Trusses, Shoulder Bruces, Elastic Stockings for charged veins of the logs, clastic Ence caps, spinal braces, ladies' belts and supporters; club foot, knock knoc, and bow leg instruments; with an assortment of children's trusses, at No. 12 Am street, near Broadway. Important Decision -It is admitted by all

in the city that LOVET'S wahpene office, 114 Chambers atreet in conjunction with the apartments for ladies only, is fitted up in style equal to the St. Nicholas; and it is also admitted that gray heads and hald soon disappear when the celebrated wahpene is applied. Remember, the office is 114 Chambers street, and there is no genuine wahpene but Lovet's. Interesting to those Suffering from Headache.—A certain remedy found in Dr. M'Lane's celebrate liver pills. The following is a sample of certificates re ceived daily from our citizens:—

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be no savere leculd rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. Wilsace's celebrated liver pills I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They rolleved me entirely. Some time has now clapped, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache

more trouble from sick headachs

M. Joss seron, 118 Lewis street.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated verminge, can now he had at all respectable drug stores in this city. Purchasers will please be carcult to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's liver pills. There are other pills purporting to be liver pills now before the public.

Birthmarks, Wens, Polypus, Moles, and all excresses of the skin, removed by a painless external application. All persons interested can be satisfied of the fact by calling at the office of the subscribers, 132 Second avenus, corner of Twelfth street.

HARVEY & WALLACE.

ABTERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

109 SEE THIRD AND SEVENTH PAGES. TO RELIGIOUS NOTICES. FATHER GAVAZZI WILL LECTURE THIS (SUNDAY) evening in the Italian Innuage, for the Italians, in the Stuyvesaut Institute, No. 620 Broadway, at 80 clock precisely. Subject—"The Gospel and the Freedom of Speach."

PERSONAL.

I NFORMATION WANTED-OF ROBERT WALLACE and Mrs. Berns, who arrived from Glasgow, Seetland, in the ship Robens, on May 18th last. They will hear of friends in Ohio, by applying a 19 Broad street.

SAMUEL D. COBB -IN SORMATION WANTED OF S D. Cobb, of Portland Vaine. He was in Boston on Priday morning. 7th May ult.: is about 40 years old, 5 feet to inche in height, dark compension, with black hair, eyes and whiskers; was dressed in a fawn-celored dress coat, dark vest and black pants. Any information communicated to the Clief of Police in New York or Boston, or to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

M. P. RICHARDSON, Portland, Mo.

THE LADY WHO CALLED AT ANDREWS & CO.'S.

1 98 Canal street, between Green and Wooster, during
the proprietor's absence, is informed that she can obtain the
\$500 wasted on the dismond cross. Ladies can always obton liberal cash advances on diamonds, jewelry planes, de,
at the above office.